Department of Planning and Development

CAM Client Assistance Memo 331

Seattle Permits
— part of a multi-departmental City of Seattle series on getting a permit

Environmentally Critical Areas: Tree & Vegetation Removal and Restoration

Application Instructions and Submittal Requirements

Updated July 10, 2006

Removal, clearing, or any action detrimental to trees or vegetation within landslide-prone critical areas, (including steep slopes), steep slope buffers, riparian corridors, shoreline habitat, shoreline habitat buffers, wetlands, and wetland buffers is prohibited unless the DPD Director has given prior approval based on the requirements of *Seattle Municipal Code* (SMC) Section 25.09.320 and other applicable sections of SMC Chapter 25.09.

Specified environmentally critical areas (ECAs) and applicable restrictions are detailed in the SMC Section 25.09.320, which is administered by DPD.

TREE AND VEGETATION STANDARDS

If you plan to maintain or remove trees and vegetation in Seattle's ECAs, review is required by the Department of Planning and Development (DPD) for the portion of the site designated as an ECA. Different requirements apply depending on the type of work proposed.

There are three types of tree and vegetation work in ECAs: normal and routine maintenance, tree and vegetation removal when part of an issued building or grading permit, or tree and vegetation removal for a restoration project. This work is summarized in Table 1 on page 2. In some circumstances, the submittal of a standard tree and vegetation plan is required to show how the applicant will mitigate impacts to trees and vegetation.

The conditions under which **normal and routine maintenance** must conform to the ANSI A300 pruning standards as outlined in *The American National Standard for Tree Care Operations -Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices*.

Tree and vegetation removal is allowed when **removal is part of an issued building or grading permit**. DPD will conduct review and analysis as part of building and project review. The conditions under which this is allowed are fully described in SMC Section 25.09.320. The submittal of a standard plan is required to show how the applicant will mitigate impacts to trees and vegetation.

Also, trees and vegetation are allowed to be disturbed when the applicant proposes to **restore or improve vegetation and trees** to promote maintenance or creation of a naturally functioning condition that prevents erosion, protects water quality, or provides diverse habitat.

Examples of allowed disturbances include: removing non-native, noxious, and/or invasive species such as English ivy, Himalayan blackberry, or reed canary grass, which tend to form monocultural stands within an ECA; replacing previously topped trees with healthy native trees; and replacing monocultural stands of deciduous trees like big leaf maples and red alder with native conifers.

The conditions under which this disturbance is allowed are fully described in SMC 25.09.320. The submittal of a standard mitigation plan is required to show how the applicant will mitigate impacts to trees and vegetation.

Details of the conditions and requirements of this section are summarized in the chart on the following page.

www.seattle.gov/dpd

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Department of Planning & Development
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Table 1. Summary of Thresholds and Standards of the SMC 25.09.320				
Area of work for Trees and Vegetation Proposed for Removal	**Standard Mitigation Plan is FILED at DPD Public Resource Center**	**Standard Mitigation Plan is REVIEWED at DPD**	**SEPA Review Required**	**DPD Action**
Normal and Routine Maintenance				
Less than 750 sq. ft. 25.09.320A3a(5)	No - Exempt			
750 sq. ft. or greater 25.09.320A3a(5)	yes[1]			File in Microfilm/EDMS; No Hansen A/P
Approved as Part of an Issued Building or Grading Permit				
Less than 1,500 sq. ft. 25.09.320A3b(1)		yes[2]		Construction A/P
1,500 sq. ft. or greater, but less than 9,000 sq. ft. 25.09.320A3b(2)		yes[3]		Construction A/P
9,000 sq. ft. or greater for single family residential development 25.05.908C1a		yes[4]	yes	Construction A/P; Land Use A/P for SEPA; File in Microfilm/EDMS; No Hansen A/P
Vegetation Restoration Project				
Less than 1,500 sq.ft. Restoration 25.09.320A3c(2)(a) Landslide prone* 25.09.320.B1& B2	yes			File in Microfilm/EDMS: No Hansen A/P
1,500 sq. ft. or greater 25.09.320A3c(2)(b)		yes[3]	yes	Site Work A/P (for monitoring); Land Use A/P for SEPA

[1] SMC 25.09.320 B2 & 3

[2] SMC 25.09.320 B1 & 2

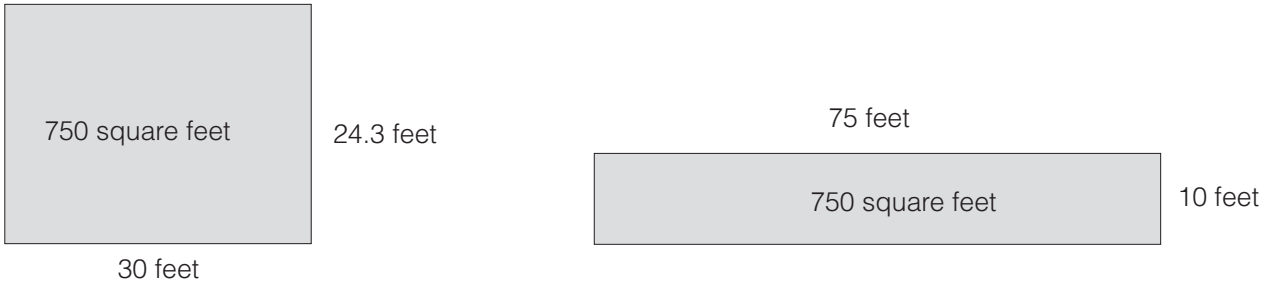
[3] SMC 25.09.320 A3c(2)(b)

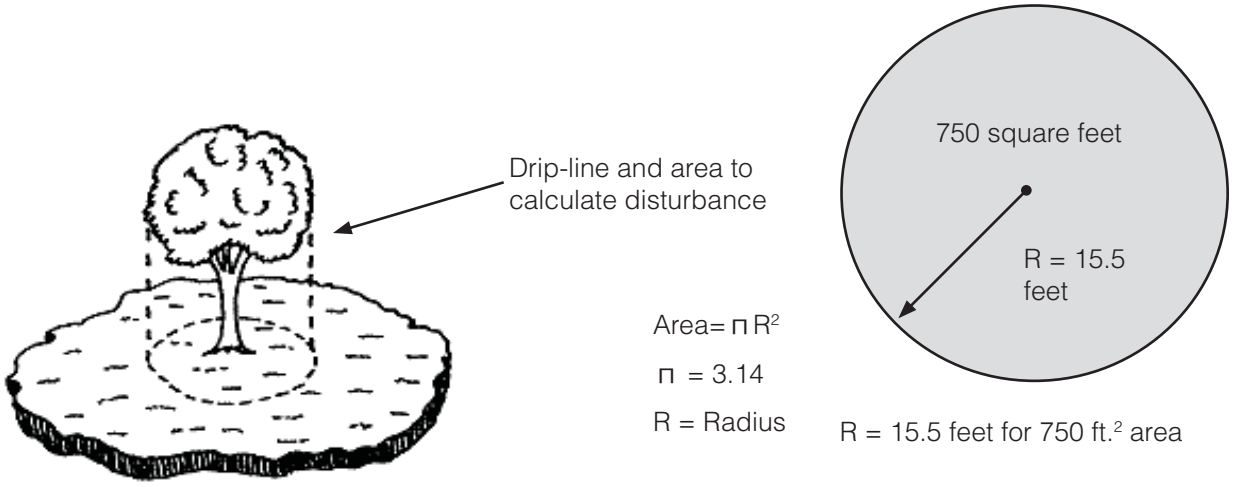
[4] SMC 25.05.908 B

* Filed plan is required to include geotechnical engineer or geologist statement

How to Measure the Area of Work

Area of Work: Any combination of trees and other vegetation covering an area of 750 square feet or more. For trees, the area shall be calculated by measuring around the drip line of the tree.





WHEN SEPA REVIEW IS REQUIRED

Refer to Table 1 and the code provisions of SMC 25.05 to determine whether SEPA is required. When SEPA review is required, the applicant must complete a SEPA checklist and provide any supporting documentation (site plan, soils report, replanting restoration plan, etc.). SEPA review is then conducted and a decision written. This usually takes a minimum of six weeks to complete. Approval of the tree and vegetation work is granted with the issuance of the master use permit (MUP) with SEPA review. Special inspections may be required to make sure conditions of the permit are met.

For general information on SEPA submittal requirements, visit the DPD Public Resource Center (PRC), located on the 20th floor of Seattle Municipal Tower at 700 Fifth Ave. Call (206) 684-8467 or (206) 684-8850 to schedule a land use intake appointment for a MUP with SEPA review.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For assistance with specific questions related to your application, you may visit the Applicant Service Center (ASC) on the 20th floor of the Seattle Municipal Tower. Check online for normal hours of operation at **www.seattle.gov/dpd/permits** or call (206) 684-8850.

When you visit the ASC, ask to speak to a land use planner, who can assist you with questions related to the *Seattle Land Use Code*. (Land use planners are not available by telephone.) Planners can answer questions on SEPA and ECA regulations, and can

explain whether a land use permit will be required for your project. Permit leaders can assist you with questions regarding the general application of the ECA regulations and related building, energy, grading and drainage codes, and can explain the permit process for building permits.

Submittal Requirements

ECA plan requirements are found in Section 25.09.330 of the *Seattle Municipal Code* (SMC) and outlined in CAM 103B, *ECA Site Plan Requirements*. Director's Rule 3-94 allows the Director to modify certain application submittal requirements of Section 25.09.330 through an exemption from the submittal requirements

Tree and Vegetation Normal and Routine Maintenance

There are no submittal requirements to DPD for normal routine tree and vegetation maintenance of less than 750 square feet.

For normal, routine tree and vegetation maintenance of greater than 750 square feet, a report prepared by a qualified arborist must be submitted to DPD. The report must identify the subject property and include a statement that it complies with the ANSI A300.

Additionally, for normal routine tree and vegetation maintenance of area greater than 750 square feet located within a landslide prone area (as defined in SMC 25.09.020A3), the arborist report must be approved by a geotechnical engineer or geologist licensed in the state of Washington. This approval must accompany the arborist's report.

The arborist report must be submitted to the DPD PRC. Call (206) 684-8850 for hours. No appointment is necessary for this type of submittal.

You may also mail in your report to:

DPD Public Resource Center
P.O. Box 34019
Seattle, WA 98124-4019

Tree and Vegetation Restoration Plans/ Standard Plans Approved as Part of a Building, or Grading Permit

In addition to the regular plan submittal requirements for projects proposed in an ECA, the following additional minimum submittal requirements are required for each plan set:

1. A Tree and Vegetation Restoration Plan, measuring at least 18" x 24" and showing the following:
   - Site address
   - Site configuration
   - Area of ECA or ECA buffer delineated
   - Location of existing and proposed structures
   - Specific vegetation removed due to anticipated ground disturbance from the proposed construction or grading activity, indicating plant size, species and spacing
   - Calculations demonstrating the minimum number of plants/trees to be replanted
   - Specific vegetation proposed to be planted as part of the restoration, noting plant size, species and spacing
2. An arborist report by a certified arborist and/or qualified tree care professional unless the DPD Standard Mitigation Plan is used.
3. Additional information may be requested of the applicant during the review process.

The DPD Tree and Vegetation Standard Mitigation Plan can be used to document this information. In areas other than steep slopes, vegetation mitigation and restoration projects of less that 1,500 square feet in area that follow the standard mitigation plan are considered to satisfy the requirement for preparation by a qualified professional under Section 25.09.320. B.3. Standard mitigation plans can be obtained in the ASC, (206) 684-8850, during normal business hours.

In steep slope ECA's or buffers, all vegetation mitigation or restoration plans 750 square feet or greater in area must be approved by a geotechnical engineer or geologist licensed in the state of Washington.

Plans for tree and vegetation restoration that are part of a building or grading permit should be incorporated into each plan set for the building or grading permit, and submitted as part of the permit application. These types of permits are normally submitted via an intake appointment. Specific information regarding the regular building permit process can found in DPD CAM 101, *Getting a Single Family Building Permit from DPD*.

Tree and Vegetation Restoration Plans that Require DPD Review and are Not Associated with a Building or Grading Permit, and/or when Required in Response to a Code Violation

In addition to the regular plan submittal requirements for projects proposed in an ECA, the following ad-

ditional minimum submittal requirements are required for each plan set:

1. A Tree and Vegetation Restoration Plan, measuring at least 18" x 24" and showing the following:
   - Site address
   - Site configuration
   - Area of ECA or ECA buffer delineated
   - General location of existing structures
   - Specific vegetation removed due to anticipated ground disturbance from the proposed construction or grading activity, indicating plant size, species and spacing
   - Calculations demonstrating the minimum number of plants/trees to be replanted
   - Specific vegetation proposed to be planted as part of the restoration, noting plant size, species and spacing
2. An arborist report by a certified arborist and/or qualified tree care professional unless the DPD Standard Mitigation Plan is used.
3. Additional information may be requested of the applicant during the review process.

The DPD Tree and Vegetation Standard Mitigation Plan can be used to document this information. In areas other than steep slopes, vegetation mitigation and restoration projects of less that 1,500 square feet in area that follow the standard mitigation plan are considered to satisfy the requirement for preparation by a qualified professional under Section 25.09.320. B.3. Standard mitigation plans can be obtained in the ASC, (206) 684-8850, during normal business hours.

In steep slope ECAs or buffers, all vegetation mitigation or restoration plans 750 square feet or greater in area must be approved by a geotechnical engineer or geologist licensed in the state of Washington.

Plans for these types of projects, that do NOT require SEPA review, should be submitted to the ASC. No appointment is necessary. For projects that require SEPA review, a land use apointment is required. Call (206) 684-8850 to schedule land use appointments.

FEES

Fees for tree and vegetation removal and restoration are found in DPD's applicable fee subtitle, SMC 22.900.

Review of tree and vegetation restoration plans with or without an associated building or grading permit will be charged hourly fees according to Section 22.900D.145. The minimum fee to be collected at intake will be for one hour, and the balance of the hourly charges would be collected at the point of permit issuance.

Tree and vegetation restoration plan requiring SEPA review shall be charged $500, in lieu of the normal $2,500, for the first two hours of review, with any additional hours to be billed a the hourly rate of $250 per hour.

Hazardous trees may be removed from environmentally critical areas, but the removal is subject to a review and fee. Refer to the ECA exemption in SMC Section 22.900D.145 for the current fee. Restoration is required.

These fees may be revised annually and are collected at the time of application. For assistance on fees and procedural requirements, applicants should contact a permit leader in the ASC.

HAZARD TREES

A tree hazard refers to any tree with the potential to fail due to a structural defect that may in the future result in property damage or personal injury. Not all hazard trees are considered an emergency that poses an immediate danger to life or property. It is difficult to predict tree failure with certainty because of the complex interaction between tree and environment. Defective trees are not necessarily hazardous. A defective tree is hazardous only when its failure could result in property damage or personal injury.

Not every tree that exhibits a defect should be removed. The goal is to minimize impacts to ECAs. This can be accomplished by preserving the greatest number of trees. Removal of too many trees in an area can destabilize a slope or degrade wildlife habitat. In addition, stand stability may be affected and the probability of wind-throw increased.

Steps for Hazard Tree Assessment

Defective trees are potential hazards to people and property. Indicators of defects are used to identify trees that may fail. Systematic, annual, documented inspections of trees in urban areas and corrective action are recommended to reduce hazards to property and the public.

Removal of a hazard tree is considered an exemption to the ECA ordinance. (Fill out application on page 10.; a separate ECA exemption form is not necessary.)

The tree or trees in question must be evaluated by a certified arborist with a minimum of 15 ISA credits of hazard tree evaluation/assessment. The arborist must provide ISA certification number and any other pertinent professional organization and numbers and a resume of classes attended for the 15 credits to DPD.

This evaluation must include the Tree Evaluation Form (page 9) documenting the condition of the tree or trees in question, along with a brief report on each tree summarizing data as to why the tree is a hazard. This should include information on the overall health of the tree, targets, and height of the tree. Additional supporting evidence such as photos and results from tissue samples must also be submitted with the request to remove a hazard tree. Photos should include pictures of the whole tree, what is going on with the tree and photos of targets. Trees are not considered a hazard if there are no potential targets within a tree length and a half of the tree in question.

Hazard trees should be converted to wildlife snags when and where human safety is not compromised.

Hazard Trees and Wildlife Habitat

When a hazard tree is located within a designated wildlife habitat area, the applicant will be encouraged to mitigate the hazard while maintaining the tree as a wildlife tree. Removing a hazardous tree shall be the last option. Dead and deteriorating trees often provide essential habitat for wildlife. When the dead and deteriorating parts of a tree, or the entire tree (such as a snag), is removed, it can negatively impact wildlife populations and species that are dependant on these trees. Some defective trees can be treated to reduce the threat to human life and property to an acceptable level while leaving a portion of the tree intact for wildlife. This should be done when it can be demonstrated that if the tree falls there are no targets within striking range.

Trees and Vegetation in the Right of Way

Property owners have the responsibility to contact Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) before pruning, altering, or removing a tree within the right-of-way. Seattle City Ordinance #90047 requires that all persons who prune and/or remove privately maintained trees within the public right-of-way area obtain a street use permit. This includes open and unopened rights-of-way. The City arborist office issues the permit. For further information call (206) 684-TREE (8733).

Seasonal Restrictions

Tree cutting is prohibited within geologic hazard areas as defined in SMC 25.09.020.A (exception liquefaction-prone areas), between Oct. 31 and April 1, unless approved by the Director, or the cutting is necessary due to an emergency situation involving immediate danger to life or property.

Approval may be granted if the applicant demonstrates to the Director that the proposed tree cutting will not adversely impact the ECA. The Director may require, at a minimum, a geotechnical evaluation of the slope, erosion control, and restoration measures, and an indemnification agreement.

Restoration Plan

Replanting is required as part of any vegetation and tree removal. The applicant must provide DPD with a replanting plan prepared by a qualified expert. See Table 1 and SMC 25.09.320. Species proposed for revegetation must be native to western Washington. The replanting plan shall include, at a minimum, a three to five year monitoring component depending on site conditions. The applicant is obligated to replant any replacement tree(s) that die, become diseased, or are removed during this monitoring time period.

Federal/State Requirements

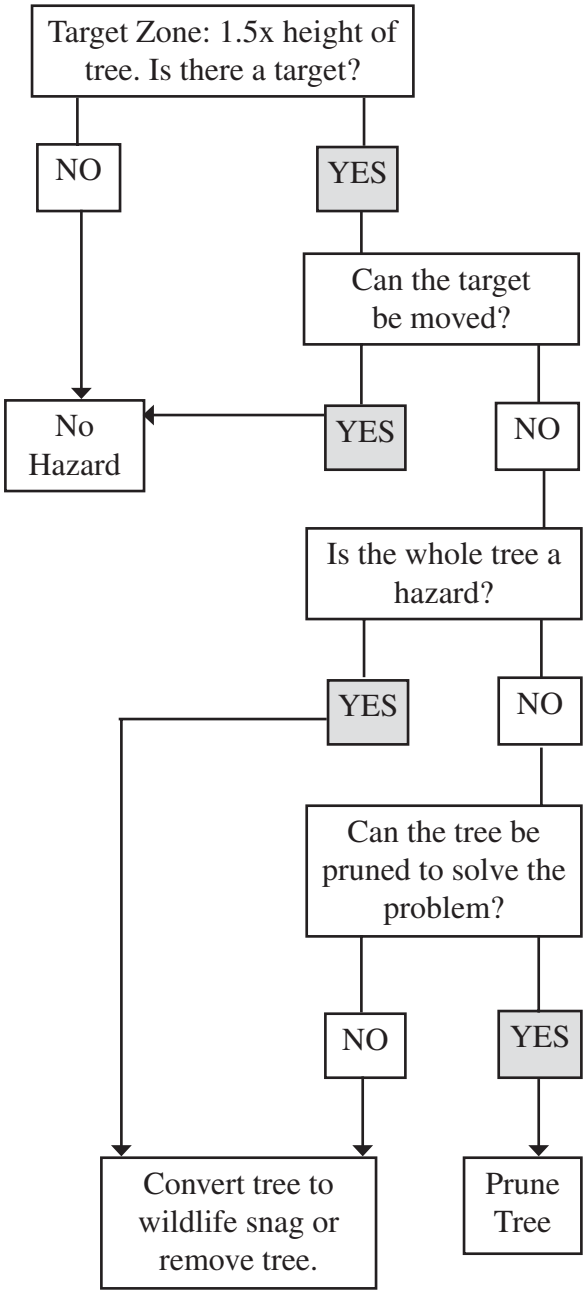
Tree cutting must comply with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations including the Endangered Species Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. For further information, contact the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Mill Creek Office, (425) 775-1311.

Pruning

Normal pruning and maintenance does not require a permit, provided the pruning conforms to ANSI A300 pruning standards as outlined in *The American National Standard for Tree Care Operations - Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices*. When contracting with a company to prune trees, protect against future development of hazard trees by obtaining written confirmation that "All pruning shall be in accordance with ANSI A300 standards."

Under certain circumstances proper pruning can benefit a tree by removing potential hazards, increasing interior light and air circulation, improving form and correcting weaknesses, controlling decay, and promoting longevity of a tree. However, most trees

HAZARD TREE FLOWCHART



Note: *Trees are not considered a hazard if there are no potential targets within a tree length and a half of the tree in question. Pruning does not mean crown reduction/topping. Hazard trees shall be converted to a snag for wildlife unless it is determined by the Director that it poses a health safety issue. If a bigleaf maple or like tree is removed, the trunk should be treated or removed so that it does not re-sprout and become a maintenance issue in the future.*

seldom, if ever, require pruning other than removal of dead or damaged branches.

Topping is expressly prohibited and should not to be confused with proper pruning practices such as crown cleaning and /or thinning done to reduce the mass or redirect the growth habit of the tree. Generally, proper pruning of either type will not remove more than 30 percent of the tree's foliage in any three-year period. Cutting the tops or sides off of a tree will, over time, kill it. Topping can actually increase susceptibility to windthrow, thereby increasing potential instability on a slope.

Trees growing on private property within an ECA may be maintained to arboriculturally accepted standards, without obtaining a permit from DPD. The requirements are:

1. Large trees shall be pruned by I.S.A. certified arborists only.
2. No topping, tipping or reduction of tree crown height.
3. No more than 30 percent of foliage shall be removed in any three-year period.
4. All finish cuts shall be made properly in relation to the branch collar and branch bark ridge.

For proper pruning of small and large trees and reasons why not to top trees, see **www.treesaregood.com.**

For more pruning information see **www.seattle.gov/transportation/docs/TreePruningGuide2005web12_05.pdf.**

CLARIFICATION OF TERMS

At a minimum, arboricultural work requires a technician certified by the Northwest Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture. Hazard tree evaluations and reforestation plans must be submitted with documentation as to professional qualifications as a component of the application or submittal for exemption.

Emergency - A tree that poses an immediate danger to life or property.

Hazardous Tree - A tree hazard refers to any potential tree failure due to a structural defect that may, in the future, result in property damage or personal injury. A hazard tree not deemed an emergency requires a permit for removal. Not all hazard trees are considered an emergency that poses an immediate danger to life or property.

Normal pruning and maintenance - Those actions that conform to ANSI A300 Pruning Standards as outlined in *The American National Standard for Tree Care Operations - Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices*. Not to exceed 25 percent of canopy.

Privately maintained tree - This refers to any tree found growing within the public right-of-way area that has not been planted, nor is being maintained, by the City of Seattle.

Pruning - The pruning of a tree through crown thinning, crown cleaning, windowing, or crown raising but not including crown topping of trees or any other practice or act which is likely to result in the death of or significant damage to the tree.

Topping - The reduction of a tree's size using heading cuts that shorten limbs or branches back to a predetermined crown limit. Topping is not an acceptable pruning practice.

Tree Care Professional - must be qualified by education, training, and experience in the area of hazard tree evaluation, reforestation, and/or arboriculture as appropriate to ensure expertise in the work undertaken.

Windowing - The selective removal of branches not to exceed more than 30 percent in any three-year period of the leaf surface while retaining the symmetry and natural form of the tree in order to allow a view of an object from a predetermined point.

OTHER DOCUMENTS ON ECA REGULATIONS

- DPD Director's Rule 3-94, *Requirements for Permitting Development in Environmentally Critical Areas*
- CAM103B, *ECA Site Plan Requirements*
- CAM 327, *ECA Exemptions and Modifications to ECA Submittal Requirements*
- CAM 328, *ECA Exceptions*
- CAM 329, *ECA Administrative Conditional Use to Recover Development Credit & Permit Clustered Development On-Site in Single Family Zones*
- CAM 330, *ECA Yard & Setback, Steep Slope and Wetland Buffer Variances*

HELPFUL RESOURCES

- American Forests
  www.americanforests.org
- The Forest Where We Live
  www.lpb.org/programs/forest/national.html
- International Society of Arboriculture
  www.champaign.isa-arbor.com
- Washington Urban Forestry Program
  www.wa.gov/dnr/base/assistance.html
- National Arbor Day Foundation
  www.arborday.org
- Seattle Transportation - Tree Steward Program
  www.seattle.gov/transportation/arborist.html
- Pacific Northwest Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture
  www.pnwisa.org/index.html
- Plant Amnesty
  www.plantamnesty.org
- Hazard tree information
  www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_haz/ht_haz.htm
- Tips for creating snags
  www.dnr.wa.gov/htdocs/rp/stewardship/bfs/WESTERN/tipsforcreatingsnags.html

  www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/gtr-181/067_Brown.pdf

Questions?

If you have questions about tree and vegetation removal permits, visit the DPD Applicant Services Center, location on the 20th floor of Seattle Municipal Tower at 700 Fifth Ave. Call (206) 684-8850 for hours of operation.

Access to Information

Links to electronic versions of DPD **Client Assistance Memos (CAMs), Director's Rules**, and **Forms** are available on the "Publications" and "Codes" pages of our website at **www.seattle.gov/dpd**. Paper copies of these documents are available from our Public Resource Center, located on the 20th floor of Seattle Municipal Tower at 700 Fifth Ave. in downtown Seattle, (206) 684-8467.

City of Seattle
Department of Planning and Development

TREE HAZARD EVALUATION FORM

All sections of this form must be fully completed by a certified arborist.

(A hazard tree must have a target within 1.5x the height of the tree.)

Site/Address:_____

Map/Location:_____

Owner: public_____ private_____ unknown_____other_____

Date:_____ Arborist:_____ISA#_____

Arborist's Signature:_____

HAZARD RATING:

_____ + _____ + _____ = _____

Failure Potential + Size of part + Target Rating = Hazard Rating

_____ Immediate action needed
_____ Needs further inspection
_____ Dead tree

TREE CHARACTERISTICS

Tree #:_____ **Species:**_____

DBH: _____ **# of trunks:** _____ **Height:** _____ **Spread:** _____

Form: ☐generally symmetric ☐minor asymmetry ☐stump sprout ☐stag-headed

Crown Class: ☐ dominant ☐ co-dominant ☐ intermediate ☐ suppressed

Live crown ratio: _____% **Age class:** ☐young ☐ semi-mature ☐ mature ☐ over-mature/senescent

Pruning History: ☐crown cleaned ☐ excessively thinned ☐ topped ☐crown raised ☐pollarded ☐crown reduced ☐flush cuts ☐cabled/braced ☐ none ☐ multiple pruning events Approx. dates:_____

Special Value: ☐specimen ☐heritage/historic ☐wildlife ☐unusual ☐ street tree ☐screen ☐shade ☐ indigenous ☐protected by gov. agency

TREE HEALTH

Foliage Cover: ☐normal ☐chronic ☐necrotic **Epicormies?** Y N

Foliage Density: ☐normal ☐ sparse **Leaf size:** ☐normal ☐small

Annual shoot growth: ☐excellent ☐average ☐poor **Twig Dieback?** Y N

Woundwood development: ☐excellent ☐average ☐poor ☐none

Vigor class: ☐excellent ☐ average ☐ fair ☐poor

Growth obstructions:

☐ stakes ☐ wire/ties ☐signs ☐cables

☐ curb/pavement ☐ guards

☐ other _____

Major pests/diseases: _____

SITE CONDITIONS

Site Character: ☐residence ☐commercial ☐industrial ☐park ☐open space ☐natural ☐woodland/forest

Landscape type: ☐parkway ☐ raised bed ☐ container ☐ mound ☐lawn ☐shrub border ☐ wind break

Irrigation: ☐ none ☐ adequate ☐ inadequate ☐ excessive ☐ trunk wettled

Recent site disturbance? Y N ☐construction ☐soil disturbance ☐grade change ☐line clearing ☐site clearing

% dripline paved: 0% 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100% **Pavement lifted?** Y N

% dripline w/fill soil: 0% 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%

% dripline grade lowered: 0% 10-25% 25-50% 50-75% 75-100%

Soil problems: ☐drainage ☐shallow ☐compacted ☐droughty ☐saline ☐alkaline ☐acidic ☐small volume ☐disease center ☐history of fall ☐clay ☐expansive ☐ slope_____? ☐ aspect:_____

Obstructions: ☐lights ☐signage ☐line-of-site ☐view ☐overhead lines ☐underground utilities ☐ traffic ☐adjacent veg. ☐ _____

Exposure to wind: ☐single tree ☐below canopy ☐above canopy ☐recently exposed ☐windward, canopy edge ☐ area prone to windthrow

Prevailing wind direction: _____ Occurrence of snow/ice storms ☐never ☐seldom ☐regularly

TARGET

Use Under Tree: ☐building ☐ parking ☐ traffic ☐pedestrian ☐recreation ☐landscape ☐hardscape ☐small features ☐utility lines

Can target be moved? Y N Can use be restricted? Y N

Occupancy: ☐ occasional use ☐intermittent use ☐frequent use ☐constant use

TREE DEFECTS

ROOT DEFECTS:

Suspect root rot: Y N Mushroom/conk/bracket present: Y N ID: _____

Exposed roots: ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low **Undermined:** ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low

Root pruned:_____ **Root area affected:**_____**%** **Buttress wounded**: Y N When: _____

Restricted root area: ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low **Potential for root failure:** ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low

LEAN: _____ deg. from vertical ☐ natural ☐ unnatural ☐ self-corrected **Soil heaving:** Y N

Decay in plane of lean: Y N **Roots broken:** Y N **Soil cracking:** Y N

Compounding factors: _____ Lean severity**:** ☐ severe ☐ moderate ☐ low

CROWN DEFECTS: Indicate presence of individual defects and rate their severity (s=severe, m=moderate, l=low)

DEFECT	ROOT CROWN	TRUNK	SCAFFOLDS	BRANCHES
Poor taper				
Bow, sweep				
Codominants/forks				
Multiple attachments				
Included bark				
Excessive end weight				
Cracks/splits				
Hangers				
Girdling				
Wounds/seam				
Decay				
Cavity				
Conks/mushrooms/bracket				
Bleeding/sap flow				
Loose/cracked bark				
Nesting hold/bee hive				
Deadwood/stubs				
Borers/termites/ants				
Cankers/galls/burls				
Previous failure				

HAZARD RATING

Tree part most likely to fall: _____

Inspection period: _____ annual _____ biannual _____ other _____

Failure Potential + Size of Part + Target Rating = Hazard Rating

_____ + _____ + _____ = _____

Failure potential: 1-low; 2-medium; 3-high; 4-severe

Size of part: 1- <6" 2 - 6-18" (15-45 cm);
3 - 18-30" (45-75 cm); 4 - >30" (75 cm)

Target rating: 1 - occasional use; 2 - intermittent use;
3 - frequent use; 4 - constant use

HAZARD ABATEMENT

Prune: ☐ remove defective part ☐ reduce end weight ☐ crown clean ☐ thin ☐ raise canopy ☐ crown reduce ☐ restructure ☐ shape

Cable/Brace: _____ **Inspect further:** ☐ root crown ☐ decay ☐ aerial ☐ monitor

Remove tree? Y N **Replace?** Y N **Move target?** Y N Other: _____

Effect on adjacent trees: ☐ none ☐ evaluate

Notification: ☐ owner ☐ manager ☐ governing agency Date: _____

COMMENTS

City of Seattle
Department of Planning and Development
700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000
P.O. Box 34019
Seattle, WA 98104-4019

ECA RESTORATION PLAN APPLICATION

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Date: _____

AP Number: _____

Owner's Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone: _____

Contact Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Phone: _____

Site Address: _____

_____

_____

Legal Description: _____

_____

Tax Parcel Number: _____

Environmentally Critical Area(s) on near site:

____ Geological Hazard

____ Flood-prone

____ Wetlands

____ Fish & Wildlife Habitat Conservation Area (Creeks, Shorelines, etc.)

____ Riparian

____ Abandoned Landfill

____ Other _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Is the project associated with any other construction permit?

___ Yes

___ No

If yes provide permit number and description:

Permit Number: _____

Description of associated construction or other permit.

_____

_____

_____

_____

This project is:

Square Footage of Job Site Area = _____ square feet

___ Less than 750 square foot - exempt

___ Between 750 and 1,500 square foot

___ Between 1,500 and 9,000 square foot

___ Greater than 9,000 square foot

___ Normal routine pruning and maintenance

___ Voluntary Restoration Plan

___ Part of an issued building or grading permit

___ Required Mitigation as part of a MUP, issued building or grading permit

___ Required Mitigation as part of an enforcement action

___ HAZARD TREE - Provide Tree Evaluation Form and additional information

Are any of the trees proposed for removal designated as heritage trees or protected under past land use actions? ___ No ____ Yes

Description of Work to occur (describe scope of work and objectives attach any plans)

_____

_____

_____

_____

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Is this action the result of a violation?

___ Yes

___ No

If yes provide case number and description:

Case Number: _____

Provide documentation and description of the prior or existing conditions of the site that will be restored or replanted (attach any additional information).

_____

_____

TO BE COMPLETED BY DPD STAFF

Application Number: _____ Receipt #: _____

Intake Staff: _____ Fee: _____

Analyst: _____

Approved: _____ Denied: _____ Date: _____

NOTE: If your project is a wetland mitigation/restoration project you must follow the procedures outlined in Wetland Mitigation in Washington State Part 2: Developing Mitigation Plans, Version 1, March 2006, Ecology Publication # 06-06-011b